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The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 21 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement by the delegation of Azerbaijan of 22 June 2006 to the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (see annex I) and the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan of 27 June 2006 (see annex II) regarding the conflict in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annexes were distributed as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-44079 (E) 280706 010806

Annex I to the letter dated 21 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the delegation of Azerbaijan to the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Vienna, 22 June 2006

The delegation of the Republic of Azerbaijan warmly welcomes the distinguished Co-Chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Conference and the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office to this meeting of the Permanent Council. We would like to thank Ambassador Mann for his tireless activity as Co-Chairman and wish him all the best in the future. We also congratulate Mr. Matthew Bryza on his appointment as Co-Chairman and wish him success in his new position.

The outcomes of the last two rounds of negotiations in Bucharest and Paris give us grounds to express our frustration with regard to the current state of affairs. It is obvious that there is no progress at the present moment. It is very difficult to hope for a substantial breakthrough judging from the position, in which Armenia persists. It is also clear that very soon Armenia will start to refer to its forthcoming elections, especially when neutral parties to the process do not hesitate to comment on the approaching elections as an obstacle to an active and result-oriented peace process.

It is apparent that from the very beginning the Armenians' participation in the Prague process has been insincere. They simply, as is obvious, tried to buy time.

The statements of Armenian officials are full of accusations towards Azerbaijan about its allegedly militaristic intentions. The Armenians are stirring hysteria about oil revenues of Azerbaijan, which we supposedly will direct to military purposes.

First of all, the real situation is that the territories of Azerbaijan are under occupation, and Azerbaijan as such has every right, enshrined in international norms and principles, to liberate its own territories.

Secondly, the Azerbaijani leaders do not call for war. You will not find it in the statements of the President of Azerbaijan. On the contrary, we always confirm our adherence to the process of peaceful settlement and prove it by our deeds. But what can we do when the opposite side abuses this process for buying and gaining time? And for that reason the Azerbaijani leaders are forced to speak about searching for other possible solutions in case no result is achieved through negotiations. On the other hand, how can we react to the statements of the Armenian President and his ministers, who encroach upon Azerbaijan's territorial integrity by declaring that Nagorno-Karabakh does not belong to Azerbaijan? All these declarations definitely contradict the norms of international law. Therefore, we deem it necessary to jointly call on Armenia to stop infringements on the territories of Azerbaijan.

As to military expenditures, even though we do not see a reason to justify ourselves, we have repeatedly explained that Azerbaijan is living through an economic boom, and its revenues and state budget are increasing. Naturally, part of that income is spent on military needs. In terms of quantitative indicators, we are not exceeding the usual norms of expenditures in peacetime. It should be taken into account that a considerable part of expenditures goes to salaries, housing and other social needs of military personnel. Moreover, comparative analysis shows that in correlation to its population, Armenia is much more militarized in terms of number of military personnel and quantity of armaments. There is no need to mention the military alliances to which Armenia is a party, while Azerbaijan is not. Actually, it is not a gentleman's manner to count money in someone else's pocket.

We understand the true reason for the hysteria launched by Armenia in all international forums. The purpose is to create a smokescreen of its intentions in the occupied territories and to gain time, which also appears in Armenia's position in the course of negotiations.

Armenia actively boosts the image of its constructive approach to the settlement process by utilizing official sources, as well as the Armenian diaspora. The distinguished minister, Oskanian, even said that the Prague process was based exclusively on a compromise by Yerevan, which has allegedly agreed to postpone the solution of the status question, while Azerbaijan should have given its consent for a stage-by-stage return of the occupied territories, but then did not keep its promise. Armenia, having forgotten about its highly advertised commitments to democracy, makes claims about such kind of a referendum that would be based on the results of ethnic cleansing and would exclude a priori the opinion of the other ethnic community — expelled Azerbaijanis — as a mechanism to define the status. Thus, the Armenian side tries to present this referendum as an element of certain compromise which is allegedly rejected by Azerbaijan. By making such statements, Armenia once again proves our doubts in her as a partner in negotiations.

We proceed from the fact that today the status can not be defined, first of all owing to the continued occupation and, second, owing to the absence of the Azerbaijani population in the Nagorno-Karabakh region as a result of ethnic cleansing. Therefore, there are simply no objective conditions for defining the status, which would effectively ensure human rights and normal living conditions in this region of Azerbaijan. The status can be defined only in normal, peaceful conditions, with the cooperation of the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities and their constructive interaction in the region with the Azerbaijani Government, exclusively in the framework of a lawful, legal and democratic process. We do not exclude the use of voting as a democratic way of defining the attitude of the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities to the proposed model of status, and their opinions should coincide.

At the same time, as we have already described above, all parties and mediators have accepted the stage-by-stage approach to the settlement process as the only possible option, since it is clear that the status cannot be defined at this stage.

In this case, what is the outstanding contribution of Armenia? In fact, the mechanisms advocated by Armenia to define the status are as far from democracy as the so-called "peaceful" policy of that country, which keeps the territories of Azerbaijan under occupation, since first, Armenia obstructs the return of

Azerbaijanis to Nagorno-Karabakh and, second, excludes equal consideration of the opinions of both communities.

Armenia's behaviour at the negotiations proves our concerns. The resettlement of Armenians in the occupied territories around Nagorno-Karabakh testifies that Armenia is trying not only to consolidate the ethnic cleansing in Nagorno-Karabakh but also to change the demographic situation in other regions of Azerbaijan.

In order to define the status, as we have mentioned above, it is necessary to return the Azerbaijani population to the region and ensure its interaction with Armenians. This end requires the establishment of security conditions in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh region, which naturally envisages the liberation of those territories and the withdrawal of the occupying forces under the proper international guarantees, an international presence and demilitarization measures.

However, we encounter serious problems with the Armenian side, which is trying to keep some of the territories hostage and, to justify this, is speculating on security issues. This concerns the Kelbadjar district. The Armenian side is also trying to appropriate the whole region under the pretext of guaranteeing the preservation of the corridor from Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia. This concerns the Lachin district.

Even a first-glance analysis of the extremely complex mountainous terrain of the Kelbadjar district shows that it is a hard area to traverse even in normal circumstances, let alone to conduct a large-scale military movement. This only reaffirms the unreasonable nature of the security concerns on the part of Armenia. In reality, Armenia is trying to keep Kelbadjar as a bargaining chip with regard to the status of the Nagorno-Karabakh region. However, such an evident retention of territories will only bring about negative consequences and will further aggravate the tense situation in the region. The return of the Kelbadjar district under conditions of the deployment of an international presence there within the framework of realistic stage-by-stage withdrawal of troops from all occupied territories will help the parties to successfully overcome this difficulty and switch to the level of constructive interaction.

As far as the security of the Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians is concerned, the Government of Azerbaijan will be ready, upon the return of Kelbadjar, to guarantee an interim interaction arrangement which will regulate the activities of both communities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region, through interaction with the Government of Azerbaijan, until the status is defined.

As for the issue, we call on the Armenian side not to delay the issue and to discuss now the parameters of such a corridor and its modalities. This will lead to the liberation of the Lachin district within the framework of the same withdrawal process of Armenian forces from the occupied territories. We will not allow the annexation of the Lachin district or our other territories. We see a constructive solution to the corridor issue in its use by both sides under the protection of international forces. This will in particular provide a connection for the Armenian population of the Nagorno-Karabakh region with Armenia and for Azerbaijan with its Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic.

Thus, as you see, Azerbaijan is suggesting constructive solutions to the issues of the liberation of Kelbadjar and the Lachin corridor. In contrast to this constructive solution, we are faced with the intention of Armenia to retain the

Kelbadjar district on the one hand, and on the other hand, to attempt to annex the Lachin district. This situation will further hamper progress in the negotiations.

Azerbaijan is ready to shift away from its extreme position and guarantee the self-governance of the Armenian community of Nagorno-Karabakh within Azerbaijan. In response, Armenia should also shift away from its extreme position on the secession of the Nagorno-Karabakh region from Azerbaijan and the non-recognition of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan.

As we see, in reality it is exactly for the purpose of secession that Armenia wants to retain control over the Kalbadjar and Lachin districts, obstructs the return of the displaced Azerbaijani population to the Nagorno-Karabakh region and insists on holding a referendum on the basis of ethnic cleansing.

The President of Azerbaijan is of the view that the settlement of the conflict should be based on self-rule of both communities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan via the establishment of intercommunal peace and harmony. It is only on this basis that President Aliyev sees his own and the mediators' efforts within the framework of the Minsk process, particularly the Prague meetings.

It is obvious that the Armenian side is trying to use the process and is diverting its further efforts to freeze the situation and preserve its military control over Nagorno-Karabakh with the aim of effecting its secession from Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan will never allow this to happen. I hope you do not view that statement as a call for war.

In conclusion, in order to disperse the last illusions about whom we are dealing with, I would like to draw your attention to the following. As you may recall, last year the OSCE fact-finding mission brought to light flagrant facts on the resettlement policy and other illegal activities of Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Those facts on the whole confirm the real intention of the Armenian side.

Recently we were shocked by credible information on incidents of massive fires burning in the eastern parts of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, particularly in mountainous and plain terrain used for agricultural and living purposes by Armenians in the Aghdam and Khodjavand districts of Azerbaijan. We obtained satellite imagery of those districts and would like to provide you with some details. In a 132.2 km^2 area, a number of towns, villages, agricultural land, cultural and historical monuments, flora and fauna and dwellings have been destroyed or burned by the fire.

A comparison of satellite images taken in 2005 and 2006 shows that those territories were completely untouched by fire in 2005. The facts prove that those fires occurred in the course of May and June 2006. Analyses of the satellite photos confirm that the fires are of a large scale and will have disastrous consequences for the entire ecological system of those occupied territories.

The whole burned area could be divided into four large parts of almost equal size. A more detailed focus demonstrates that those parts are separated from each other by roads, channels and lanes that were untouched by the fire. The lanes are clearly seen, and their width of several kilometres proves that the fire could hardly have spread from one part to another by bypassing them. Thus, it is apparent that the fires ignited simultaneously in several areas that were separated from each other and

that their massive and targeted character gives reasonable grounds to suggest that those incidents were man-made and intentional.

Even if the fires were the result of natural causes, Armenia as the occupying Power bears full responsibility for suppressing them.

The massive fires will cause serious and, to a certain extent, irreversible damage to the entire environmental system of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Once more it proves that Armenia is abusing those territories. Such acts of vandalism and destruction by Armenia must be strongly condemned. Adequate response should be taken to suppress the fires and assess the damage inflicted upon the environment in those territories. In that connection, we officially request the Chairman-in-Office to dispatch his Personal Representative, Ambassador Kasprzyk, to study and assess the situation in the affected areas with a view to ensuring their full rehabilitation as soon as possible.

Annex II to the letter dated 21 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[27 June 2006]

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan

With respect to the usual ongoing attempts by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia to deliberately distort the reality of the negotiating process for the settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan would like to make the following statement:

The statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia of 26 June 2006 is yet another proof, unfortunately, of the unconstructive stance which the Armenian party has been maintaining in the conflict settlement process.

The Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and, in particular, the Co-Chairman from the United States of America, Matthew Bryza, provided only a broad outline of the individual principles of the phased peace settlement under negotiation, which must not be taken out of the overall context of the proposed document. To do so leads to misunderstanding or confusion as well as to the kind of speculation reflected in the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

As no status may be determined so long as the occupation and ethnic cleansing continue, the occupied territories of Azerbaijan must be liberated and the entire conflict zone demilitarized; under appropriate international security guarantees, this would create the conditions for the return of the forcibly displaced Azerbaijani population to its place of permanent residence. This is recognized by the Armenian leadership itself.

The Azerbaijani party reiterates its position regarding its readiness to grant the highest possible status of autonomy to Nagorno-Karabakh within the framework of the internationally recognized territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and on the basis of the current Constitution of Azerbaijan. Such a constitutional approach, based on the rules and principles of international law, is the only possible one for achieving a lasting settlement.

For the purpose of establishing peace and harmony between communities and objective conditions for determining the status of the region, and taking account of the prospects for further development of the region, Azerbaijan would be prepared to consider, in accordance with precedents existing in international practice, the issue of implementing a range of economic and other incentives for the population of Nagorno-Karabakh after its ethnic composition existing at the start of the conflict is restored.

Azerbaijan's position within the framework of the negotiations continues to be constructive and to reflect the interests not only of its multi-ethnic State but also of the entire international community. Any attempts to bring about a change in this

position through blackmail or threats, using the tactic of holding the occupied territories of our country hostage and turning them into a bargaining chip, are bound to fail. The territorial integrity of Azerbaijan is not and cannot be negotiable.

Meanwhile, the Ministry affirms the commitment of the Azerbaijani party to continue negotiations for the achievement of a lasting and just peace in the region. In the event of a breakdown in the negotiating process, any blame or responsibility would lie with the Armenian party.

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Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 21 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 4

The first sentence of the sixth paragraph *should read*

As for the corridor issue, we call on the Armenian side not to delay the issue and to discuss now the parameters of such a corridor and its modalities.

06-45481 (E) 030806

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Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 24 July 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon which took place from 18 July 2006 to 22 July 2006, targeting infrastructures, towns and villages with their inhabitants and the areas surrounding them with various types of air, sea and land weapons. Also attached is a list showing casualties, including the dead and wounded, and significant material damage caused (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziadeh**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-44187 (E) 260706 260706

Annex to the identical letters dated 24 July 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Principal places targeted and damage sustained from 18 July 2006 to 8 a.m. on 19 July 2006

- **Bridges targeted**
  - Internal bridge of Al-Ghaziye (completely blown up)
  - Bridge between Mdoukha and Ain Arab (destroyed)
  - Bridge between Haouch al-Rafqa and Misraya (central Bekaa)
  - Viaducts at the entrance to Younine
- **Targeting of the Mar Jirjis Greek Orthodox Church in Rachaya al-Foukhar, resulting in the wounding of 19 persons**
- **Targeting of a number of homes in Srifa, resulting in a large number of dead and wounded**
- **Continued targeting of lorries in the various regions, as follows:**
  - Two lorries in a building in Choueifat
  - A lorry on the Zahle-Fourzol highway
  - Destruction of the fronts of three lorries and setting fire to two lorries on the highway between Haouch al-Omara and Dhour Zahle, resulting in the death of Bilal Khalid al-Khayr (Jordanian — one of the drivers) and the wounding of six other persons
  - Empty lot for impounding lorries in the place formerly known as "Mir'ab Yazbek", in the Hadath area — Boulevard Camille Chamoun, the road leading from Galerie Sam'an in the direction of Sainte Thérèse
  - A caravan composed of a refrigerated trucks loaded with approximately 20 tons of medicine and eleven ambulances offered by the United Arab Emirates while travelling along the Haouch al-Omara — Dhour Zahle highway, resulting in the destruction of the refrigerated truck, hitting a vehicle accompanied by the Internal Security Forces and wounding Corporal Hussein Shukr (Internal Security Forces)
  - Targeting of a refrigerated truck plant in Choueifat-Alamrusiyah and destruction of four buildings in the surrounding area
- **Targeting of chicken farms in Ksara and Loussi**

- **Targeting of highways connecting the districts of Hasbaiya and Rachaya and roads in the central and northern Bekaa:**

  - The Maallaqa-Zahle highway, opposite the al-Barakis fuel station, which resulted in the small hole in the road and material damage of medium extent to the shops
  - The Bab Marea and Ain al-Tine highway before Aayoun el-Jaouze (cut off)
  - The Qaraaoun (army checkpoint) road going towards Sohmor (cut off)
  - The Qaraaoun Dam-Machghara road near the Litani Authority (cut off)
  - The Majdel Balhiss highway near the Al-Chmaisi intersection (cut off)
  - The Qaraaoun Dam highway in the vicinity of the town at a distance of 150 metres from the army checkpoint (cut off)
  - The Machghara — Ain al-Tine Road — Habib bridge
  - The Saghbine highway near Chateau du Lac (rocket which did not explode)
  - The highway between Khirbet Rouha-Aaita al-Foukhar highway, Qal'at al-Jabbar area
  - The Aaqabe highway near Abu Djaja bridge
  - The Kfar Qouq highway, Ain al-Sihrij area
  - The Aaita al-Foukhar — Rachaya highway near the Anwar station
  - Al-Bire highway, Al-Falouj area
  - Ain Aata — Ain Hourche highway, Al-Malha area (previously targeted)

- **Warplanes targeted the following towns and villages:**

South Governorate

- Chaqra, Baraachit, Beit Yahoun, Ainata, Aita al-Jabal, Haddatha, Tair Debba, Hasbaiya, Tair Harfa, Toura, Qana, Haouch Basme, Biout es Siyad, Ain B'al, Hamoul, Ain Ebel, Tebnine, Chouaia, Shab'a, Rmaich, Talloussa, Qlaile, Zebqine, Chaaitiye, Aabbassiye, Soultaniye, Tallat Qadmus, Heltam, Chhabiye, Rachaf, Iskandarouna, Majdel Selm, Hanine, Yaroun, Debel, Naqoura, Aaitaroun, Yatar, Chabriha, Deir Qanoun al-Nahr, Maarake, Borj al-Chemali, Bir es Salassel, Khiam, Ghandouriye, Maroun al-Ras, Froun, Hebbariye, Jmaijme, Ghaziye

Mount Lebanon

- Choueifat, Hadath, southern suburbs (Dahiye)

Bekaa

- Fourzol, Qaraaoun, Aitnit, Saghbine, Machghara, Bayadir al-Adas, Kfar Qouq, Khirbet Rouha, Ain Arab, Bakka, Yanta, Majdel Balhiss, Kfarmechki, Jubb Farah, Ain Aata, Zellaya, Sohmor, Nahle, Boudai, Haouch al-Rafqa, Taraya, Douris, Bednayel, Maqne, Younine, Al-Taibe, Haouch al-Omara, Mdoukha, Kfair.

- **Ground and air artillery fire targeted the following towns and villages:**

  – Ain Ebel, Rmaich, Talloussa, Qlaile, Soultaniye, Khiam, Ramiya, Rachaya al-Foukhar, Bent Jbail, Kounine, Tiri, Helta, Chouakir, Chabriha, Meis al-Jabal, Zebqine, Ainata, Srifa, Chhabiye

Principal places targeted and damage sustained from 19 July 2006 to 8 a.m. on 20 July 2006

- **The following bridges and roads were targeted**

North Region

– Aandqet — Akroum highway (cut off)

– Aandqet — Qbaiyat highway (not cut off)

– Qbaiyat el-Gharbiye highway (cut off, and one lorry hit)

– Haouchab road (one person killed and three injured)

– Mazraat Balde bridge (secondary road between Halba and Qbaiyat — destroyed)

Mount Lebanon

– Both Rmaile — Ouardaniye bridges

– Rmaile — Aalmane road

The Bekaa

– Dellafi bridge which connects the district of Jezzine with the western Bekaa and Hasbaiya (destroyed)

– Targeting of the Britel — En-Nabi Sbat — Ham — Maaraboun roads, in which two vehicles were hit and five persons were killed and others injured

– Targeting of four small bridges (viaducts) connecting Zahle industrial city with the town of Faaour, also connecting the plain of Fourzol with the town of Terbol, the three-way intersection of the towns of Rayak, Ablah Baalbek and the French Cemetery heights, connecting the towns of Bednayel and Hashimiye (total destruction took place, a chicken farm in Karak was hit, suffering substantial damage, and Salem Darwish and his brother Jad were hit as well as Sergeant Bassam Uwayshiq (engineers division) were hit, but are not in serious condition)

The targeting of the timber mill belonging to Daib Barakat Barakat and the livestock farm belonging to Sa'id Ali Abu Arabi outside Sultan Yacoub al-Tahta in the Tall al-Za'azig district, resulted in the destruction of the mill and the farm, the death of Barakat and the wounding of four people as well as deaths of several head of cattle.

The targeting by six missiles, four of which exploded, of uncultivated land in Ashrafiyyah belonging to Robert in which were two water well excavators (which had been disused for some time) set one excavator on fire and caused damage to the other and to the glass of neighbouring buildings.

As a result of the targeting of the Maliban glassworks in Ta'nayil, six lorries were totally destroyed and seven people were wounded.

The targeting of the Hizbollah social affairs centre in Al-Hermel which was totally destroyed and of the Hizbollah centre in the town of Ain (by a missile which did not explode) causing damage to the building; the Israeli air force also targeted a three-storey building in El-Naby Shit belonging to Muhammad Shukr, totally destroying it, killing seven people and injuring two.

The targeting by six missiles of the site of the Popular Front High Command outside the town of Sultan Yacoub without causing any casualties. The attack caused a brush wood fire in the vicinity of the site.

The targeting of the western and eastern entrances to the Rafik Hariri international airport.

Targeting in two stages of the building where the leadership of the Joint Security Forces had its headquarters in Bint Jubayl, injuring 17 people (3 members of the internal security forces and 14 army personnel) none of them critically.

An ambulance belonging to the Ayn Mim Hospital, a Land Rover belonging to the police force and three vehicles belonging to the internal security forces were also slightly damaged.

Casualties

The attacks resulted in the death of 38 people and injuries to 116, the total number of fatalities being 250 with 861 injured. There were also many victims under the ruins in numerous places, including the town of Srifa.

Attitudes and activities of the Israeli enemy

Israeli warplanes dropped leaflets over the south of the country caricaturing Sayyid Hasan Nasrullah, Secretary-General of Hizbollah, as a puppet manipulated by Iran and Syria.

Enemy Israeli warplanes dropped leaflets over various areas critical of Sayyid Hasan Nasrullah.

The Al-Sharq broadcasting station belonging to the Lahd militia transmitting from abroad on a wavelength of 756 meters, called continuously on the people of the frontier villages in the name of the National Lebanese Alliance saying that at 1500 hours the ultimatum would expire and that all the people of the villages should leave or bear the responsibility — Rabb Al-Thalathin, Al-Sultaniyyah, Tulin, Juwaya, Bint Jubayl, Marun Al-Ra's, Aitaroun, Ain Ata, Yarun, El-Bayadhah — and saying that the party giving the warning is excused from blame.

Israeli merchant ships in the port Beirut were asked to report their coordinates.

Attention is drawn to the following:

The evacuation of foreign nationals from Lebanon continued by land and sea from the port of Beirut: 1,011 United States nationals were evacuated on board the cruise ship *Orient Queen* which sailed on the same day;

Canadian nationals were evacuated to Cyprus on board the ship *Blue Dawn* which sailed from the Marina in Abu Dhabi to pier no. 7 in the port of Beirut.

Three hundred French nationals in Lebanon were evacuated on board the French warship *Jan Devenne* which sailed at 1710 hours.

The Italian frigate *Durand de la Penne* arrived with a mission to evacuate Italian nationals from Lebanon.

Three hundred and sixty British and other European nationals in Lebanon were evacuated by the warship *HMS Gloucester* which sailed at 2000 hours.

Two hundred and fifty nationals of Greece and Cyprus from Lebanon were evacuated on board the Greek warship *Peshara*.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees gathered together about 150 people of different nationalities (Iraqi, Sudanese, Ethiopian and Somali) to request their transfer out of Lebanon because of the prevailing security situation; after communications with officials of the Office, 14 people were transferred to the city of Tripoli.

A rise was recorded in the number of refugees from the targeted villages and from the villages and towns threatened with bombardment as well as an increase in infiltration as a result of the continuing hostilities and the rise in the number of victims.

Yesterday, Wednesday 19 July 2006 witnessed an escalation of the Israeli aggression by land, sea and air that led to the deaths of 70 civilians and the wounding of over 300. It was marked by Israeli aircraft and warships targeting missiles vehicles carrying food and medical supplies and ambulances on both international highways and those connecting various parts of Lebanon. This was to tighten the siege imposed on Lebanese cities and villages, most of which remained isolated, especially in the South and the Bekaa. For the first time the bombing extended to the Ashrafieh quarter in the heart of Beirut, and two of its aquifer water bores were bombed.

The South

A number of victims remained buried beneath rubble in several villages and appeals continued to be made for help in retrieving victims and securing medicines and food supplies.

The village of Srifa in the Tyre area was surrounded by gunfire, and an entire neighbourhood was destroyed with children, women and the elderly still in it. There are still more than 30 bodies that have not been removed because the town continues to be hemmed in by gunfire.

In Tyre aircraft bombed the Jami' and Baraka quarters and destroyed several houses *with the occupants still inside. A precise count of the number of victims could not be made because it was impossible for emergency and rescue teams to reach the scene.* The number of victims still beneath the rubble was estimated to be *at least twenty*.

The national information agency provided an initial count of victims, and noted that there were still seven citizens under the rubble of one house, including three from the same family.

Bombing of two other houses killed eight dead and injured ten.

In Sila in Tyre aircraft destroyed several houses. *Five people, including a child* were killed. Two civilian cars carrying displaced persons from Aytrun were bombed from the air, resulting in the deaths of *a man, two women and a child* and five injuries. The town had already witnessed the massacre that took the lives of ten civilians of Canadian nationality.

In Alma al-Sha'b a shell falling in the square took the life of Ilyas Farah and wounded Fadi Farah.

In Rumeish a house was hit by Israeli bombs, leading to the death of two citizens and the wounding of several others.

Several villages in the Marjayoun area were subjected to continuous heavy bombardment that led to the destruction of a number of houses and injury to several persons.

In Mhaibib, bombing led to the death of one citizen.

The hostile bombing targeted a house in Debbine, resulting in *the death of Daud al-Khalid and his son Ahmad (two years old) and daughter Ebla (six years old). His daughters Huda (seven years old) and Huweida (four years old) were injured. The Lebanese Red Cross transported 18 wounded from Blida.*

The Israeli bombing included two outposts of the international forces operating in the South of Lebanon in Al-Naqoura and Maroun al-Ras, and a headquarters of the Lebanese Joint Security Force located in the Bint Jbeil Vocational School Building, resulting in the injury of 16 Lebanese soldiers and policemen, including a colonel in the force deployed in the South.

Villages in the Arqub area were subjected to concentrated bombardment with internationally prohibited phosphorus shells that gave off poisonous smoke and gas, killing one citizen and wounding a number of others, and ignited fires in forests and olive groves.

Rashayya al-Fukhar was subjected to heavy artillery bombardment that struck the police station and church, which caught fire, injuring two people who had taken refuge in it. A number of houses were hit. *Fifteen shells fell, including seven phosphorus shells which caused fires and damage.*

Israeli military aircraft attacked civilian buildings, homes and businesses in Nabatiye, killing five citizens from one family. Four others were injured and an ambulance was targeted and destroyed.

Military aircraft targeted and destroyed a poultry farm on the Zahle highway, also damaging nearby bakeries and business concerns.

On the Taanayel international highway, a glass factory was destroyed. Nine of the 25 Indian workers inside the factory at the time were injured, in addition to one Lebanese.

In Loussi, a timber mill and a sheep farm were destroyed and four people were injured.

In Baalbek, a school and the premises housing the consumer cooperative were destroyed.

In Al-Nabi Chit, a four-storey building was destroyed, killing an entire family of father, mother and four children. A displaced person from Mais al-Jabal was also killed and four people were injured.

In Maaraboun on the Lebanese-Syrian borders, Israeli aircraft bombed three pick-up trucks carrying farm workers, three of whom were killed and another two of whom were injured.

In Borj al-Brajne, Israeli military aircraft dropped 23 tons of explosives on a mosque under construction, as a result of which the mosque was destroyed, the surrounding area was seriously damaged and a woman was injured.

Israeli military aircraft raided a truck parking area in the vicinity of Galeries Sam'an, killing one citizen and wounding three.

In Sahra al-Chouweifat, a refrigerator plant was demolished by Israeli bombing and trucks parked at the plant were destroyed by fire. The bombing also devastated a timber warehouse and caused fires to break out. Residential buildings also came under the aerial bombardment; one citizen was killed and another was injured.

Bombing of trucks

In a further intensification of the siege, transport vehicles carrying food and construction materials became targets for the Israeli air force and navy.

The leader of the Union of Truck Owners, Shafiq Al-Qasis, stated that the bombed trucks had either been transporting essential goods to besieged inhabitants or were standing empty in parking areas and that they had been bombed with the aim of further besieging displaced inhabitants, as well as those who remained in their homes. He added that truck owners were now avoiding goods transport because of the danger to their lives, particularly on the main roads between Beirut and the governorates. He gave the following detailed information:

- Four trucks carrying plastic items, oil barrels and other manufactured articles from Kuwait were bombed on the Tarchich road in the Bekaa;
- Fifteen empty trucks used for transporting goods to and from Beirut port were bombed in the Choueifat area;
- Fifteen empty trucks awaiting loading were bombed in Beirut port;
- Trucks loaded with earth and construction materials were bombed while travelling along the Jbail road, as was a refrigerated truck travelling along the Taanayel Chatoura road with a load of vegetables destined for outside Lebanon;
- Trucks impounded for violations by the Internal Security Forces were bombed at the site where they were being kept on Boulevard Camille Chamoun.

In addition to the raids involving the transport sector (comprising 165,000 trucks), the caution shifted to minibuses and the outside broadcasting vans used by television channels for live transmissions.

Daily report on the Israeli aggression, 20 July 2006

On the ninth day of the barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Israeli military aircraft again bombed various areas, starting with the southern suburbs and extending to the villages of the south and the areas of Baalbek and Hermel. The runways at Rafiq Hariri International Airport were also repeatedly bombed.

Yesterday, 20 July 2006, saw the continuation of bombing operations that extended to different areas of the southern suburbs of Beirut and the Bekaa. In particular, there were renewed massacres in more than one area, notably in the villages of the south. The number of displaced persons is estimated at 700,000, most of them from the south and the suburbs.

In Aitaroun, the Israeli bombing destroyed a number of homes, which collapsed on the occupants. A massacre was thus perpetrated. Casualties still lie beneath the debris and inhabitants are appealing for help from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

In Bent Jbail, beleaguered inhabitants in an amusement park called for relief supplies of medication, food and infant milk. Speaking by telephone, the manager of the Bent Jbail amusement park said that a large number of families, including United States, French and Canadian nationals, had been under siege in an underground shelter for days and were in an extremely bad humanitarian situation.

Correspondents of the National News Agency (NNA) reported from the south that the southern villages subjected yesterday to air, land and sea bombing are now virtually empty following an enormous wave of displacement and that the town of Tyre is almost completely deserted after its links with the surrounding areas were severed by Israeli military aircraft.

The government hospital in Tyre made a succession of appeals for help after it had run out of capacity to refrigerate the corpses of those killed, amounting to over 100, several of which it intended to bury today.

The relief organization in the Bekaa issued a report on the damage in the region, stating that 30 homes, five petrol stations and 20 bridges had been destroyed and 1,000 homes damaged.

The head of the municipality of Tyre, Abdul Rahman Al-Bizri, provided detailed overall statistics for the number of displaced persons from the south as at the morning of 20 July 2006, as follows: Tyre (town) — 16,000; Tyre (neighbouring area) — 4,679; Jazin — 3,000; total — 23,679.

Percentages: elderly — 7 per cent; children — 30 per cent; chronically ill — 6 per cent; pregnant women — 2 per cent; disabled persons — 0.5 per cent.

The director of the World Food Programme (WFP) office in Beirut, Amir Dawoudi, said that the damage to roads and bridges had completely blocked the transport of food to displaced citizens.

The director of the WFP Middle East office, Naila Sabra, warned of an increasing wave of displacement if the situation continued to worsen.

The spokesperson for the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Elizabeth Byrs, warned of an acute humanitarian crisis if humanitarian supplies and relief failed to reach the south.

Military operations (Tyre)

Villages in the district of Tyre continued to be subjected to air, land and sea bombing throughout yesterday until the early hours of Friday morning, with military aircraft launching a raid every quarter of an hour.

The aerial bombardment caused fires in the Borj Rahhal Al-Abbasiya triangle and isolated it from the surrounding area.

Six female citizens were injured in the bombing of the area surrounding Al-Bourghiliye al-Rihaniye.

Aircraft destroyed a number of homes in Srifa and over 30 bodies still lie beneath the rubble. Humanitarian organizations have not yet been able to move them and efforts to do so are currently under way by international emergency forces.

Military aircraft targeted a timber mill in Abbasiyah and set it on fire.

Mustafa Da'ud, the Mayor of Al-Burghaliyah, spoke of the insufficiency of relief and rescue operations given the thousands of civilians from the Qadmus and Al-Rihane neighbourhoods and elsewhere in Tyre in need of medical attention, milk for their children, and water.

Aircraft targeted displaced citizens in their cars on the Dardaghaya-Ma'rub road, and a car and its passengers were hit.

Bint Jbeil

Most notable yesterday was the massacre perpetrated by the enemy in the town of Ainata in the Bint Jbeil region. The seven victims still lie beneath the rubble of one of the houses. The day before yesterday Ainata suffered the massacre of four members of the Darwish family.

The Bint Jbeil Vocational School building between Aitrun and Maroun al-Ras was subjected to an Israeli bombardment that could well have resulted in a massacre, since the building is sheltering hundreds of refugee families and part of it houses the headquarters of the Lebanese Joint Security Force deployed in the South.

Israeli military aircraft used internationally prohited cluster bombs to bomb villages in the Bint Jbeil area.

Military aircraft destroyed a number of houses as well as the road from Al-Mujadel to to Deir Antar. Several people were wounded by the bombing.

Aircraft dropped internationally prohibited cluster bombs on the outskirts of the towns of Qabrikha, Al-Saluqi, Al-Ghandouriye and Al-Qantara.

A police officer at the Ramiye police station was injured by Israeli sniper fire.

Nabatiyah

Two persons were injured in a house attacked by Israeli military aircraft in Zebdine.

A citizen and his two children were killed and several citizens injured when aircraft bombed houses in Debbine.

Marjayoun

Israeli attacks destroyed the Al-Khiyam detention centre.

Israel threatened residents of Kafr Killa with massive bombardment if they did not leave their homes.

Air and artillery bombardment targeted villages in the region and tried to cut off contacts among them.

Arqub

There were more than 2500 reports of 120, 155 and 175 mm. shells falling on various locations in the Arqub area. These included 75 phosphorus shells, 50 cluster shells and 30 incendiary shells. At most times, more than three bombs per minute were reported. Several air attacks on several villages in the area were also recorded.

Over 59 per cent of the region's residents have been displaced and are living in deplorable conditions due to delays in the arrival of aid.

Jezzine and Sidon

Military aircraft destroyed a large portion of the Rumayla-Alman Bridge near the Awali Bridge.

Aircraft bombed the coastal road between Ansariyah and Adlun, creating a huge crater in the middle of it.

There were attacks on the bridges connecting Beirut, Sidon and Iqlim al-Kharrub. Naameh Bridge was destroyed.

The central, western and eastern Bekaa

Israeli military aircraft destroyed a bridge on the Zahle-Rayak-Baalbek road, another on the Zahle-Dalhamiye road, and a third on the Terbol-Al-Furzul road, which cut off contacts between these areas.

Aircraft destroyed several houses near the Palace of Justice in Baalbek, and one person was injured.

In Al-Hermel aircraft destroyed a fishery, restaurants and parks along the banks of the Asi river.

Aircraft attacked a bridge in Mahallat al-Umayri near the Syrian border.

The villages and towns of the western Bekaa are suffering from lack of food supplies and medical help because of the siege imposed by Israeli fire. A humanitarian catastrophe is predicted.

The southern suburbs

Military aircraft continued to bomb the residential quarters of Haret Harik, Bir al-Abd and al-Ruways. One citizen was killed and another wounded.

Statistical table of losses of human life caused by Israeli attacks from 18 July 2006 to 0800 hours on 19 July 2006

Date	*Location*	*Injured*	*Killed*	*Comments*
18-19 July 2006	Rashayya al-Fukhar	9		
	Tallusa	4	3	
	Haris	3		
	Tyre	1		
	Abbasiyah	1	5	
	Yatar	1		
	Hawsh Basma	1		
	Ayta al-Fukhar	2	1	
	Bayadir al-Ads	5		One of the injured was a member of the State Security Forces
	Mafraq Tat	1		A recruit
	Hawsh al-Umara	7	1	One of the injured was a member of the State Security Forces
	Yunin	2		Includes an army captain
	Majdal Silm	1		
	Shawakir	6		
	Shuaytiyah	1		
	Souane	3		
	Toura	1		
	Burj al-Shamali	1		
	Shabriha	2		Army reports vehicle falling into bomb crater
	Mafraq Abbasiyah	2		
	Al-Hadath	3	1	
Total		**57**	**11**	**Total soldiers killed: 0** **Total soldiers injured: 4**
Overall total to date		**745**	**232**	**Total soldiers killed: 20** **Total soldiers injured: 108**

Chart of fatalities from 18 July 2006 through 0800 hours on 19 July 2006 (11 in total)

Name of deceased	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Bahia Turmus	Tallusa		
Ali Turmus	Tallusa		
Basil Turmus	Tallusa		
Muna Funeish	Abbasiyah		
Muhammad Shalhoub	Abbasiyah		

Name of deceased	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Two anonymous	Abbasiyah		
Yasir Alawiyah	Abbasiyah		
Michel Shamoun	'Ayta al-Fukhar		
Bilal al-Khayr	Hawsh al-Umara		
Riyad (rest of name unknown)	Al-Hadath		

List of persons injured from 18 July 2006 to 8 a.m. on 19 July 2006 (54 persons)

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Salim Mitri	Rachaya al-Foukhar		
Yusif Hardan	Rachaya al-Foukhar		
Tayya Khalil	Rachaya al-Foukhar		
Samira Al-Hajj	Rachaya al-Foukhar		
Wali` Mitri	Rachaya al-Foukhar		
Su'ad Al-Zuqi	Rachaya al-Foukhar		
3 children of [illegible] Atallah	Rachaya al-Foukhar		
Samih Tirmis [?]	Talloussa		
Fatima Tirmis [?]	Talloussa		
Maryam Tirmis [?]	Talloussa		
Nadia Tirmis [?]	Talloussa		
Hadi Yassin	Haris		
Maryam Fayad	Haris		
Ahmad Sa`d [?]	Haris		
Maryam Atwi	Tyre		
Nabih Zayn	Aabbassiye		
Kawkab Kurani	Bater		
Mustafa Sulayman	Haouch Basme		
Thomas Sam`an	Aaita el-Foukhar		
Peter Sam`an	Aaita el-Foukhar		
Warrant Officer Muhammad Asfur	Bayadir al-Adas		Internal Security Forces

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Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Nabil Asfur	Bayadir al-Adas		
Ahmad Hammud	Bayadir al-Adas		
Abdu Abu Murad	Bayadir al-Adas		
Wahid Abi Haidar	Bayadir al-Adas		
Recruit Hasan Al-Rash'ili [?]	Mafraq	[illegible]	
Yusif Nasr al-Din	Haouch al-Omara		
Corporal Hussein Shukr	Haouch al-Omara		Internal Security Forces
Nail [Tail?] Abliyah	Haouch al-Omara		
Khadijah Shalha	Haouch al-Omara		
Du'a' Shalha	Haouch al-Omara		
Talal Shalha	Haouch al-Omara		
Khalid Ma'sumi	Haouch al-Omara		
Muhammad Sallum	Younine		
Corporal Hasan Hummaida	Younine		
Samir Sabra	Majdel Selm		
Husam [?] Al-Yababi [?]	Chouakir		
Ahmad Mahmud	Chouakir		
Fatima Aoun	Chouakir		
Fatima Daoud Aoun	Chouakir		
Isra' Aoun	Chouakir		
Najwa Aoun	Chouakir		
Khalil [?] Fadil	Chaaiti [?]		
Fatima Rafa [?]	Souane		
Kifa Rafa	Souane		
Aman Shahadeh	Souane		
Maryam Dhayni	Toura		
Abu [illegible] Qasim	Borj al-Chemali		

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Master Sergeant Ahmad [illegible]	Chabriha		
Private Shadi Shalhoub	Chabriha		
Murtada Haidar	Aabbassiye intersection		
Qasim Salman	Aabbassiye intersection		
Zeina Kayis Ra'd	Hadath		
[Illegible] Na'im Ayyub	Hadath		
Ali Khalil Al-Trabulsi	Hadath		

List of persons killed from 18 July 2006 to 8 a.m. on 19 July 2006 (54 persons)

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Sadiq Mustafa Hamid	Nabatiyye		
Wurud Hamid	Nabatiyye		
Haydat [?] Hamid	Nabatiye		
	Nabatiyye	Sri Lankan	
	Rmaich	Unknown	
	Rmaich	Unknown	
Unknown	Ghaziye	Unknown	
Nabil Khalid Al-Sa'di	Choueifat		
Fatima Hamid	Nabatiye		
Dib Barakat Barakat	Loussi		
Hayat Ilyas Farah	Alma ech Chaab		
Asad Hasan	Jouaiya		
Khairallah Ahmad Mustafa	Maaraboun		
Shakib Ahmad Mustafa	Maaraboun		
Muhammad Ahmad Mahmud Al-Awzafi	Maaraboun		
Dib Rashid Yahi	Maaraboun		

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Muwaffaq Ali Hasan	Maaraboun		
Ali Sulayman Shaqir	Nabi Chit		
Hala Hazime	Nabi Chit		
Khadijah Al-Musawi	Nabi Chit		
Yasin Hussein Shukr	Nabi Chit		
Talal Hussein Shukr	Nabi Chit		
Bilal Hussein Shukr	Nabi Chit		
Muhammad Hussein Shukr	Nabi Chit		
Ghassan Faqih	Haouch Basme		
Girl child	Haouch Basme		
Woman	Haouch Basme		
Woman	Haouch Basme		
In'imam Hikmet Bu Khalil	Qana		Wounded
Ali Nabih Tirmis	Qana		Wounded
Daoud Al-Khalid	Debbine		
Abla Daoud Al-Khalid	Debbine		
Ahmad Daoud Al-Khalid	Debbine		
Salwa Dakroub	Ainata		
Musa Darwish	Ainata		
Zeinab Darwish	Ainata		
Ahmad Hakam Omar	Haouchab		
Ziyad Abdu Mur'ib [?]	Aandqet road		

List of persons injured from 19 July to 0800 hours on 20 July 2006 (total 102)

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Qahad Baitar	Nabatiyah		
Mabdi Hamid	Nabatiyah		
Ali Hamid	Nabatiyah		

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Maryam Hamid	Nabatiyah		
Unidentified person	Ramish		Not known
Unidentified person	Ramish		Not known
Unidentified person	Ramish		Not known
Salim Ayman Barakat	Al-Shawint		
Azzam Yamint	Nabatiyah		
Sanah Hussayn Alawan	Loubie		
Khalid Al Sahna	Loubie		
Na'im Sa'id Al-Sa'd	Loubie		
Muhammad Sa'id Abu Arabi	Loubie		
Fadi Farah	Aalma Al-Shab		
Fadi Farah	Aalma Al-Shab		
Fadi Farah	Aalma Al-Shab		
Muhammad Murad	Ham		
Bashri Hussayn Shukr	Al-Nabu Shit		
Sabhiyyah Al Haj Sinn	En Nabi Shit		
Abbas Kammun	Hawsh Basma		
Maysam Balhas	Hawsh Basma		
Khadijah Hawadhah	Hawsh Basma		
Sajid Faqih	Hawsh Basma		
Lina Al-Mustafah	Hawsh Basma		
Latifah Farahat	Hawsh Basma		
Narjis Faqih	Hawsh Basma		
Ibrahim Haydar	Hawsh Basma		
Hisam Ibrahim Haydar	Hawsh Basma		
Ansaf Haydar	Hawsh Basma		
Zainab Hisam Haydar	Hawsh Basma		
Ahmad Qasim Balhas	Hawsh Basma		

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Ali Hamzah Abbas	Hawsh Basma		
Fatimah Kashmar	Hawsh Basma		
Khalid Hussayn Al-Nasim	Al-Burgheliyah		
Amal Kamil Al-Ahmad	Al-Burgheliyah		
Ahmad Abd Al-Radha Najm	Al-Ghaziyah	Egyptian	
Al-Daqudiy Muhammad Hathmiy	Al-Ghaziyah	Egyptian	
Muhammad Daqud Al-Aymiy	Al-Ghaziyah	Egyptian	
Unknown person	Al-Ghaziyah	Egyptian	
Unknown person	Al-Ghaziyah	Egyptian	
Ibrahim Najim	Al-Ghaziyah		
Lieutenant Colonel Fuad Osman	Bint Jubayl		Internal security
Ali Khawajah	Bint Jubayl		Internal security
Hamad Qarbani	Bint Jubayl		Internal security
Sergeant Jawni Al-Qadhmani	Bint Jubayl		Police force
Al-Raqd Joseph Al-Hashim	Bint Jubayl		Police force
Lance Corporal Ilyas Abboud	Bint Jubayl		Resistance forces
Staff Sergeant Ali Hammiyah	Bint Jubayl		Resistance forces
Regimental Sergeant Major Adnan Abdullah	Bint Jubayl		Resistance forces
Staff Sergeant Ahil Al-Ali	Bint Jubayl		Resistance forces
Staff Sergeant Georges Abu Salibi	Bint Jubayl		Resistance forces

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Staff Sergeant Zakariya Al-Maqdad	Bint Jubayl		Resistance forces
Staff Sergeant Muhammad Al-Qasim	Bint Jubayl		Resistance forces
Staff Sergeant Arif Al-Hajj	Bint Jubayl		Resistance forces
Muhammad Faris	Bint Jubayl		Resistance forces
Lance Corporal Fuad Haddad	Bint Jubayl		Police force
Private Hadi Al-Halu	Bint Jubayl		Police force
Private Ra'id Bazi	Bint Jubayl		Police force
Muhammad Al-Sayyid	Hawish Bisma	Palestinian	
Hadi Muhammad Yatil	Hawish Bisma		
Marim Mahmoud Dahini	Hawish Bisma		
Khalil Ali Dhadhil	Hawish Bisma		
Ibrahim Rida Qasim	Haouch Basma		
Ali Yusuf Jalas	Sadiqin		
Muhammad Abdul Husayn Jalas	Sadiqin		
Zaynab Ali Jalas	Sadiqin		
Darin Yusuf	Al-Charakir		
Layla Ibrahim Ibrahim	Al-Charakir		
Haydar Yusuf	Al-Charakir		
Huda Dawoud Al-Khalid	Debbine		
Huwayda Dawoud Al-Khalid	Debbine		
Sulayman Al-Khalid	Debbine		
Muhammad Ni`me Marwe	Ansariye		
Ali Hasan Abbas	Ansariye		
Wa'il Badran	Ansariye		

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Ali Husayn Farhat	Ansariye		
Samih Dakrub	Ainata		
Hiyam Darwish	Ainata		
Sulayman Ali Mazhi	Blida		
Ali Ibrahim	Blida		
Ala' Musa	Blida		
Abbas Ali Barjawi	Blida		
Zaynab Muhammad Jawwad	Blida		
Rabi Ahmad Jawwad	Blida		
Majda Muhammad Hashim	Zebdine		
Ahmad Muhammad Jawwad	Zebdine		
Ali Abdul Rida Jawwad	Zebdine		
Ala' Al-Din	Srifa		
Basim Muhanna	Srifa		
Husayn Jamil Abbas	Sadiqin		
Dalib Kumar	Taanayel		
Ras Budi	Taanayel		
Suad Ahmad Al-Husayni	Taanayel	Syrian	In serious condition
Asra' Ahmad Al-Husayni	Taanayel	Syrian	
Ahmad Ali Al-Kurdi	Taanayel	Syrian	
Hani Diyab Haydar	Blida		
Rula Muhammad Ibrahim	Blida		
Al-Arif Umar Umar	Al-Haouchab-Akkar		Health classification agency
Walid Ali Umar	Al-Haouchab-Akkar		

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Salim Muhammad Darwish	Al-Karak		
Jihad Muhammad Darwish	Al-Karak		
Sergeant Bassam Aweishaq	Al-Karak		(Engineers)
Aliye Ala' Al-Din	Srifa		
Hasan Ghamlouch	Srifa		
Afife Ala' Al-Din	Srifa		
Maryam Ali Muhanna	Srifa		
Abbas Ismail Khalil	Srifa		
Khadr Muhammad Ala' Al-Din	Srifa		
Zinat Nazi	Srifa		
Rafiqe Muhammad Ala' Al-Din	Srifa		
Zaynab Muhammad Ala' Al-Din	Srifa		
Amal Ala' Al-Din	Srifa		
Khadr Ali Ala' Al-Din	Srifa		
Ramzi Khadr Ala' Al-Din	Srifa		
Ali Faqih	Srifa		
Nabil Khadr Ala' Al-Din	Srifa		

Human losses from Israeli attacks 19 July 2006 to 0800 hours on 20 July 2006

Date	*Place*	*Injured*	*Killed*	*Comments*
19-20 July 2006	Nabatiye	5	5	1 Sri Lankan woman
	Rmaich	3	2	
	Al-Choueifat	1	1	
	Loussi	4	1	
	Elma al-Chaab	3	1	

Date	*Place*	*Injured*	*Killed*	*Comments*
	Jouaita	0	1	
	Maaraboun	0	5	
	Ham	1		
	Al-Nabi Chit	2	7	
	Haouch Basma	18	4	
	Qana	0	2	Two died from injuries sustained on 14 July 2006
	Al-Bourgheliye	2		
	Al-Ghaziye	6	1	
	Bent Jbail	17		
	Al-Qlaile	1		
	Sadiqin	4		
	Al-Chawakir	3		
	Debbine	3	3	
	Ansariye	4		
	Ainata	2	3	
	Blida	5		
	Zebdine	6		
	Srifa	2		
	Taanayel	5		2 Indians and 3 Syrians
	Al-Houchab	2	2	
	Al-Karak	3		Including an army staff sergeant
	Srifa	14		
Total	116	116	38	Total soldiers killed: 0
Overall total to date		861	250	Total soldiers killed: 20 Total soldiers injured: 126

It should be noted that there are casualties lying under the rubble of homes, including in Srifa.

Saturday, 22 July 2006

On Saturday, the eleventh day of the open Israeli aggression against Lebanon, night and morning raids in the Tyre areas completed the destruction of the Litani crossings, thereby separating its banks. The same was true of the Bent Jbail area, where villages are still seeking help in removing the bodies from under the debris.

Yesterday, 21 July 2006, Israeli military aircraft carried out over 300 raids, mostly centred on the areas of Tyre and Baalbek, and the bombing of roads and bridges in the different areas continued. Large numbers of casualties still lie among the ruins of homes devastated by bombs in various southern villages, where appeals for help increased from beleaguered villagers asking for first aid and medicines, evacuation of the injured and removal of the bodies of casualties. Inhabitants of the village of Aitaroun appealed to humanitarian organizations for the evacuation of 50 children under siege beneath the premises of the village pharmacy.

The number of displaced persons now stands at approximately one million and the Prime Minister, Mr. Fouad Siniora, estimates that 350 individuals have thus far been killed, most recently an eight-year-old girl who was playing on her bicycle in front of the home of relatives in the village of Jabal al-Botm (Tyre). Over 1,000 persons have also been injured.

In the city of Tyre, funeral ceremonies have been performed for 74 of those killed, who were buried in a mass grave, as there was no room for the bodies in the city hospital and not all of them could be taken to their villages.

As a result of the wood and forest fires caused by Israeli bombs, fuel leaked from storage areas at the Jiyye electrical plant that was earlier targeted by bombing. The result has been to pollute the coastline in Beirut and further away in Al-Maameltayne, which is an environmental disaster.

The southern suburbs of Beirut

Military aircraft launched raids on the southern suburbs targeted at a commercial residential building several storeys high in Bir Al-Abd. The bombing extended to the Haret Hreik area.

Tyre

Military aircraft launched over 100 raids, averaging one every quarter of an hour and extending to communities and villages throughout the area. Fire broke out in the village woods of Al-Abbasiye and a timber workshop and two water bores in Batoulay were destroyed, along with a facility for the production of vaccines and medical items in Tair Debba and three homes in the village of Maaroub.

In the village of Srifa, 30 bodies are still under rubble and humanitarian organizations have been unable to reach them for removal.

For the second time in a week, Israeli aircraft targeted the observer post of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in Naqura, causing serious damage.

Nabatiye

An attack on the town's commercial market led to one death and five injuries among citizens. Israeli military aircraft bombed bridges, roads and civilian facilities throughout the area.

Bent Jbail

Israeli military aircraft conducted several raids on the border village of Aitaroun, injuring 13 citizens from one family. Cries for help were heard coming from under the debris of homes targeted by the bombing. The deputy head of the municipality said that there was a virtual genocide of civilians taking place in the village and that it was impossible for rescue teams to reach the village.

The occupation forces dropped cluster bombs on the village of Blida. Lebanon's Joint Security Forces came under periodic shelling while distributing bread to the village inhabitants. Their vehicle was destroyed and three soldiers were wounded.

In Ayta al-Chaab, the head of the municipality said that the village was experiencing tremendous difficulties as a result of the siege and was short of food and medical supplies.

Military aircraft raided an official school in the village of Ainata and families hiding in the school were miraculously spared.

The Bent Jbail training school was bombed, injuring 25 of the displaced inhabitants who had taken refuge there.

Military aircraft completed destruction of the area's fuel stations, thereby imposing a full siege.

Marjaayoun

Military aircraft launched three raids on the village of Al-Khayyam, targeting and destroying three houses.

Al-Arqoub

Enemy positions launched approximately 2,500 bombs, including phosphorus bombs, cluster bombs and penetrating bombs, damaging houses, property and wooded areas in the surrounding villages.

Sidon and Jazin

Raids extended to several villages in the district of Sidon and Jazin.